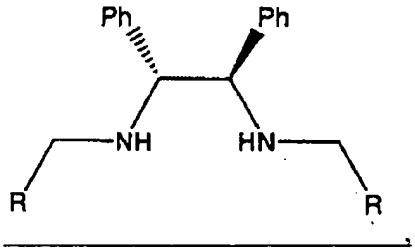
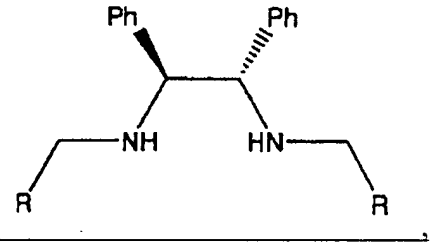
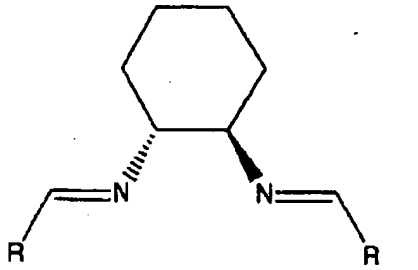
Amendments to the Claims

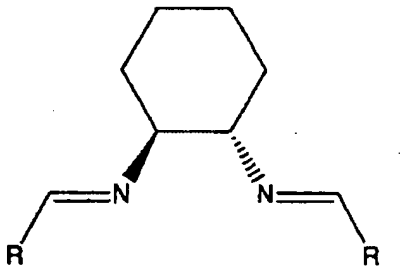
1. (Currently amended) A method of an enantioselective nucleophilic addition reaction of enamide, which ~~is a method of a nucleophilic addition reaction of~~ comprises reacting an enamide compound ~~accompanied by generation of an amino group to an imino group (-CH=N-) of~~ and an imine compound~~, being characterized by allowing the reaction to be performed~~ in the presence of a chiral copper catalyst to produce a compound with an amino group formed from an imino group (-CH=N-) of the imine compound generated by the nucleophilic addition reaction, the chiral copper catalyst being a bivalent copper compound which is a salt of an organic or inorganic acid or a complex or composite of the salt, and a chiral diamine ligand selected from the group consisting of the compounds represented by the following formulae:







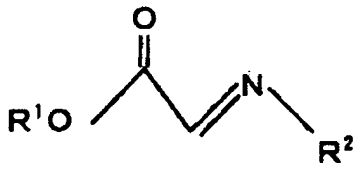
and



where R represents a hydrocarbon group which may have a substituent.

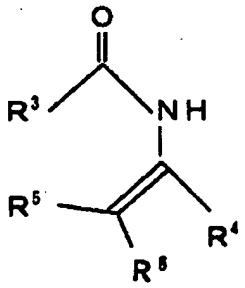
2-3. (Cancelled)

4. (Currently amended) A method for synthesizing an optically active α-amino-γ-imino acid ester, which is the method of the enantioselective nucleophilic addition reaction of enamide according to ~~any one of Claims 1 to 3, being characterized in that~~ Claim 1, wherein the imine compound is represented by the following formula (1):



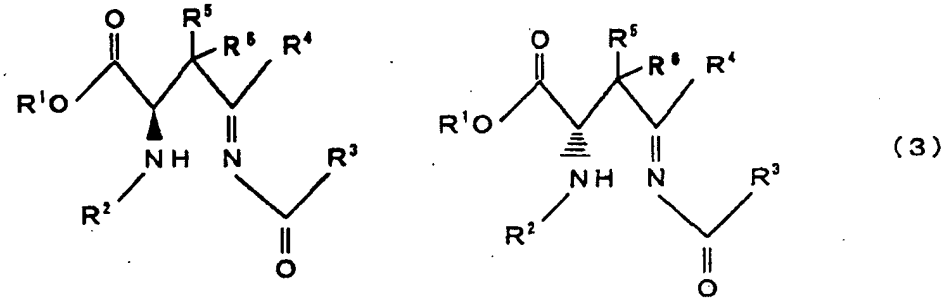
(1)

(wherein R^1 represents a hydrocarbon group which may have a substituent; R^2 represents an R^0-CO- or R^0-O-CO- group, wherein R^0 represents a hydrocarbon group which may have a substituent); and the enamide compound is represented by the following formula (2):



(2)

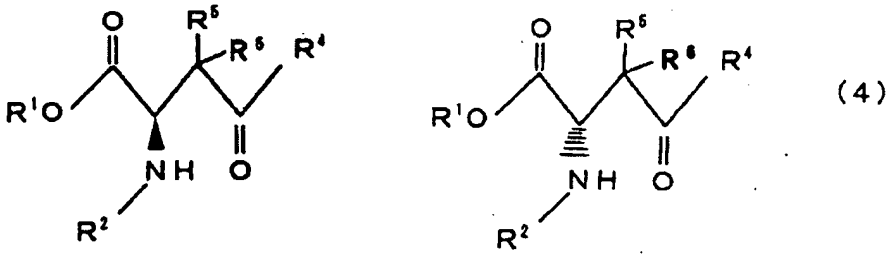
(wherein R^3 represents a hydrocarbon group which may have a substituent or a hydrocarbon group which may have a substituent to be bonded via an oxygen atom; R^4 represents a hydrocarbon group which may have a substituent; and R^5 and R^6 may be same ~~with~~ or different from each other and each ~~represent~~ represents a hydrogen atom or a hydrocarbon group which may have a substituent, wherein at least one of them represents a hydrogen atom), and generates a compound represented by at least one of the following formulae (3):



(3)

(wherein R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^5 and R^6 ~~each represent same article as described~~ are defined above).

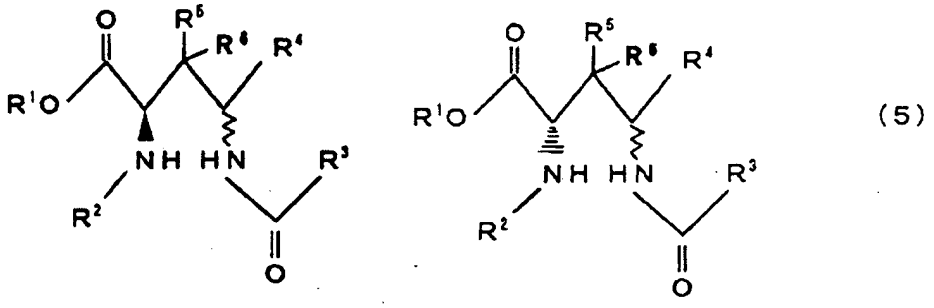
5. (Currently amended) A method for synthesizing an optically active α-amino-γ-keto acid ester, ~~being characterized in that,~~ which comprises, after the nucleophilic addition reaction according to Claim 4, performing an acid treatment ~~is performed,~~ to thereby generate a compound represented by at least one of the following formulae (4):



(4)

(wherein R^1, R^2, R^4, R^5 and R^6 ~~each represent same article as described~~ are defined above).

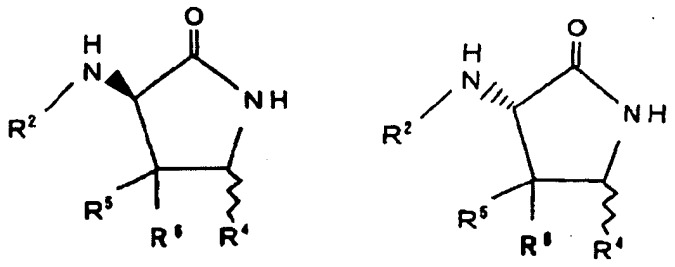
6. (Currently amended) A method for synthesizing an optically active α, γ-diamino acid ester, ~~being characterized in that,~~ which comprises, after the nucleophilic addition reaction according to Claim 4, performing a reduction treatment ~~is performed,~~ to thereby generate a compound represented by at least one of the following formulae (5):



(5)

(wherein R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^5 and R^6 ~~each represent same article as described~~ are defined above).

7. (Currently amended) A method for synthesizing optically active γ-lactams, ~~being characterized in that~~ which comprises removing an acyl group of a γ-amino group of the optically active α, γ-diamino acid ester synthesized by the method according to Claim 6 ~~is removed~~, to thereby generate a compound represented by at least one of the following formulae (6):



(6)

(wherein R^2, R^4, R^5 and R^6 ~~each represent same article as described~~ are defined above).